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FPAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1860.

THE NOBLE PARMER.

"Agriculture is the most healthy, the mos useful, the most noble employment of man."-George Washington. What hero from the battle strife,

With palms of victory crowned, Fame's clarion music in his ear, From earth's remotest bound --What ruler o'er a nation's love, In majesty sublime, The first, the greatest in the realm A king in freedom's clime, Returns to rural haunts to watch His ripening wheat fields wave,

A blessed gladness in his hert

That glory never gave. Who, 'mid his acres broad and green, Where plough-shares break the sod. Prefers in sylvan toils to walk With nature and with God? There was but one who thus retired From conquest's power and pride, For which ambition bath so off-In madness striven and died. There was but one. Dost ask his name , Neath fair Virginia's sky Go find Mt. Vernon's sepulchre,

REMARKS OF GEN. McGOWAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE MILITARY BILL.

And heed its answering sigh.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Moore. Mr. McGowan-As it happened to me not to be able to be present through this debate, I propose to offer a few remarks. The section under debate is in reference to the appointment of the officers, and the amendment proposes that the offices, from captain, should be made in a different manner from that proposed by the bill. Before we decide on this question, it is necessary to decide on the military condition of our State, and the character of the force to be raised. This seems to me to be indispensable. First : what is the military condition of South Carolina? What the state of our military organization? Every citizen of the State of South Carolina, between the ages of eighteen and forty five are enrolled upon the list of citizen soldiers; are divided into brigades, regiments, battalions and divisions. They are also divided territorially, and these comprise the whole territory of the State. This body, amounting to 65,000 men, exclusive of the alarm men of the State, perform the services of the State gratuitously, elect their own officers; and, under the militia law, as now organized, it is uniformly the case that they do elegt their own officers. Colonel, and all under colonel, are elected by the soldiers of the territorial division, and all over that, by the commissioned officers of their respective Carolina now. But this army of 65.000 from the battle-field, or on it when it is citizen soldiery is not all needed, and therefore it is necessary to suggest some plan out of the ordinary military organization of the State, to raise this force. What is the size of the force needed! I believe that the bill proposes to raise six, eight, or ten thousand: And therefore it is necessary that we go out of the present military organization, and that they should be raised as far as possible, from all parts of the State. Next, what kind of troops shall this ten thousand be! I suppose that we are all agreed that they should be volunteers. And that peculiar kind of troops are particularly adapted to a Republican form of government. Under our government, as in all the States of this Union, there is an instinctive horror of standing armies. The reliance of the State is upon its citizen soldiery; and it is called into service in the form of volunteers. This is right; for where public opinion is the foundation of armies as well as governmentswhere the soldier is as much interested in military affairs as the officer - when bayo. nets as well as swords speak, it is proper for these troops to be volunteers. The object of the force is purely defensive, and it

Third: How shall this force be organized? I suppose that when I state that the memy is to be voluntary, that the question is settled. I know of no manner of organizing an army, but in one of two ways. I understand that the first way is, that the officets are commissioned, and then sent to salist soldiers, and shese, thus appointed are afterwards promoted by seniority. The other is that the soldiers organize themsen afterwades, selected from their own ranks. The first is the system of a regular army the others, the polyateer system The amendment proposed, is not wholly on either plan. All that is proposed is to give the elections of officers below colonel to the men, while those above that officer, are apnointed or elected by the Legislature. The one part therefore, we bare a conformity. one part therefore, we have a conformity, with the valunteer system, in the other, a departure from it. But tam cilling to the the principle amounced in this agrendment that imaginuch as this command will be term much scattered, at is well insteally affiliers over the rank of Goldner should be happened by the Legislature, within the Deversor, for it seems, to me that this power is too great and too liable to abuse to be the the moles.

is proper that the citizen should defend his

wives, his children and his fire side.

entrusted in the hands of any one man. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHARLESTON. and faithfully discharged their duties, all prove you and your co-workers for your the pale of the 'personal liberty law' of It may be said, in reply, that the Legislature would not be in session when this election was needed; that it is a bill to supply a future emergency, and when this arises the Legislature may not be in session. But we must not leave the election of these general officers until the emergency comes, No! they must be elected now, or our whole system will be incomplete. We ought to have our force armed, equipped, disciplined, ready to bound into action at the call of the State, or else, in the very officers. We need not put them immediately under pay, but have them ail pre-

any objection to the appointment of these officers now, let it be remembered, that the Legislature will probably be in session when the emergency arises. But, in regard to Carolina. This law provides that they elect all their officers, but for the sake of prudence, I will submit to have their higher officers appointed by others. But who are those to be placed under these commanders? Citizens, by the law of South Carolina; the equals of their officers, and the peers of those above them; soldiers from choice, not necessity; from patriotism, not gain; and who shrink back with horror from being shuffled down into the condition of mercenaries, whose business it is to die, We do not propose to go into an offensive war, but these troops will defend their homes and fire sides. Besides, it is uncertain whether they will be employedready when the work is done to sink back again into the bosom of their country.

The Palmetto Regiment mustered under this law into the service of the United States, and elected their own officers of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel. and Colonel. That regiment has done more for South Carolina than everything else during the past century, but theirs was not a defensive, but an offensive war. In a foreign country, they struggled to maintain their country's honor. Butler, Gladden, and Dickinsion, were elected by their own men. Butler was not even in the State when elected, though the lives of his electors depended on their choice. There was not a soldier in the ranks, who saw Mr. Butler receive the flag that now hangs in our sight on the race course in Charleston from Mayor Hutchinson, but who knew that, though he made no promises, yet that done. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, in the army of Napoleon I, would have Been styled the bravest of the brave, and sub-Major Gladden showed he was the first in bravery, as he received from Dickinson the colors that, on the plains of Churubusco, had led to glory and to triumph, Could South Carolina have made a better choice? I am afraid, also that the opponents of this amendment would dampen the arder of these who have offered their services. I hope, therefore, that the amendment of my friend from Anderson, which is the only intermediate policy, will

claim to excel in the art of dining. An Englishman being at Moscow, they gave him a specimen. At 3 P. M., be was bathed, rubbed, kneaded, flogged all over with served with quass and tampopo, which are cooling beverages to allay the heat of the Legislature testify. bath and flogging. At 5 o'clock, bread and butter, salt cucumbers and native brandy and liquors were served to whet the appe tite. At 51, dinner to the music of a large unseen organ; first, open pates of small trout; then some made of eel pous and years of age and over—the intelligent and ar ... I sturgeon this is so rich that it looks like melted gold, and costs not quite as much; then, chicken cutlets, covered with a creamy paste of ellect apples, gherkins, at could be introduced by any teachers, or and lean, with an inconcerable and indeed without immediate exposure. Besides, the orthable sause; then, articliokes stuffed with mashrooms which had been melted in builter; then a dumpling made of all kinds of ment chopped up with eggs, onional honey, capets, polatos, clires, pen-and lemona, thomas a soup made of lea-leaves, tye-flour and salt sugmbers, and frozen at that a dish that sets a Russi are distracted and no wonder; then preserves, and vich gripes, topped off by with no milk, but a slice of citron. Then ainging girls and amokin

A RUSSIAN DINNER .- The Russians

of enquiry, concerning the Teachers in the Public Schools in Charleston :

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred certain resolutions of enquiry, concerning the teachers in the public schools in Charleston beg leave to report:

That they have made enquiry as directed, and from the information within their reach, find that there are now in operation in Charleston, six Common Schools, and one face of the enemy, we will have to select Normal and High School for girls, in all of which there are about seventy seven teachers, of whom nine are from the North, pared for service. It, however, there be and the remaining sixty-eight from Charleston. These ning tenchers have situations as follows: Two are principals of the male and female departments of the St. Philip's- clearly proved document has been sent to street school; two are principals of the us from Texas, by a gentleman from this the other officers, I insist that the choice of same department in the Friend-street city, who assures us that there cannot be them be given to their respective commands, schools; one is female principal of the pri-It is in analogy with the law of South mary department in the Morris-street school; one is male pri cipal in the Nor- which is quite worthy of the persual of mal school, and three are teachers in the same school.

It appears, therefore, that in the Common Schools, there are five Northern teachers out of seventy-three, and that these five hold the places of principals, while all their assistants are from our midst. As the system of education inaugurated at document below has been caught : Charleston was new in its details and management, it seems to have been a necessity nointed by the Legislature, and your Com- Fort Worth.' mittee believe that the entire management of these schools, which are now in the full identifying the individual: tide of successful experiment, may be safely left to that Board. They cannot, however in their opinion, the Board of Commissioners have evinced their good sense and patriotism, equally by employing from abroad training all the assistants at home. In this

sought in vain for teachers, with proper qualifications, at the South; that enquiries and that even now, they find difficulty in filling one of the vacancies which remain. The Chairman of the Board is now at Columbia, examining the qualifications of some candidates. The four teachers now in this School were selected at the North before the opening of the School, and, we in it ever since. Your Committee are informed that the Board would, under existing circumstances, greatly prefer teachers who had been educated amongst us; but as such could not be had, the Committee think they reasoned correctly when they concluded that the best plan which they could adopt, was to secure the services of those who could most certainly train up the best teachers and the best scholars. In laurestina boughs, wrapped in linen, and their selection they have been successful, as the Commissioners appointed by the last

As to any danger to be apprehende from their teaching, the Committee unanimously think it is purely imaginary. In the Normal School, there are about or hundred and thirty young ladies of fifteen high-spirited thoughters of our own citizens, birty. It is obvious that nothing exception; nal could be introduced by any teachers, or without immediate exposure. Besides, the books are selected by the Board, and the achool is visited daily by some one of the mambers of the Committee, who have charge of it. This Committee consist of such gentlemen as Mr. Mempinger, the Chairman of the Board, and Judge Magrath, W. J. Bennett and C. M. Format and seme of them are so frequently at the advoolyficated the pupils know them, and would acqueint them with anything amiss, more especially as some of them have daughters and glattons it school.

The following is the report of the Com- was done that the public interest required. mittee on Education, on certain resolutions In this opinion your Committee concur, and they take the occasion to remark, that it would be a reproach upon the character of the State, to discharge and expel females, who had come amongst us, at our own invitation, and who are entitled to our

Your Committee having performed the duty imposed upon them, ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted, S. McGOWAN, Ch'n.

From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 23. THE JOHN BROWNIZES TEXAS-AN IN-CENDIARY LETTER.

The following well authenticated and a particle of doubt as to is genuineness.

It is a startling and fiendish document those credulous, easy-going citizens who have no anxictigs about the South-no fear of any real design to interfere with our institutions by northern emisaries.

From the following particulars, which ve find in the Fort Smith Herald, we are pleased to learn that the writer of the

'On Sunday last Rev. W. H. Bailey arrived here in the overland coach, under that those who were to conduct it should charge of Mr. Johnson, officer from Texas. be familiar with it. Accordingly, the prin- The reverend gentleman, it appears, is one cipals who were to be the conductors were of the disciples of the John Brown school imported. These schools are under the and has been engaged in burning, stealing of Tarrant county, Texas. supervision of a very intelligent, zealous ect., in our sister State. A reward of and patriotic Board of Commissioners, ap- \$3000 has been offered for his delivery at foregoing is a true and correct copy of the officer, 'the Legislature has passed a law

The following is the letter sent to us, DENTON CHEEK, July 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR-A painful abscess on my right thumb is my apology for not writing to you from Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far south as the proper heads, and putting under their Brenham. There I parted with brother Wampler; he, went still further south; way they have been enabled to secure all he will do good whereever he goes. I the advantages for the present, with the traveled up through the frontier counties, prospect of final independence in the fu- (a part of the time under a fictitious name.) I found many friends who had been initia-The Normal School was established with ted and understood the mystic red. I met the two-fold object of promoting the same with a good number of our friends near end, namely : The training of teachers, and Georgetown. We held a consultation, and also of furnishing the highest grade of and were unanimonely of opinion that we education to young ladies. These objects should be cautious of our new associates. required teachers who had knowledge of Most of them are desperate characters, commands. This is the condition of South his eye told that he would come with it the modes of conducting Normal Schools, and may be tray us, as there are some and again limited the choice of the Board. slaveholders among them, and value the poor negro much higher than horses. only good they will do us will be to destroy towns, mills, etc., which is our only were presented at Bighmond and Mobile, hope in Texas at present. If we can break southern merchants and millers, and have their places filled with honest Republicans Texas will be an easy prey if we only do our duty. All we want, for the time, is the control of trade. Trade, assisted by preaching and teaching, will soon control public opinion. (Public opinion is mighare informed have been faithfully engaged ty, and will prevail.) Lincoln will be elected; we will then have the Indian Nation, cost what it will; squatter sovereighty will prevail there as it has in Kan-sas. That accomplished, we have but one more step to take, one more struggle to make-that is free Texas. We will then have a connected link from the lakes to the Gulf. Slavery will then be surrounded by land and water, and soon sting itself to I repeat. Texas we must have, and on

only chance is to break up the present inhabitante in whatever way we can, It must be done. Some of us will most assuredly fail in accomplishing our object ourse on earth. It would be impossible for any blusto do an not that is as blas-

negligence in sending funds for our agents. Willett, Magnum and others.

for more money, they must not expect us to do all. They certainly will give every cent if they knew how soon their shackles will be broken. My hand is very painful, and I will close. Yours, truly,

WM. 11. BAILEY. we have; also, Brother Sumner's speech, and Brother Beecher's letters, etc. Farewell.

'The State of Texas, County of Tar-

'Personally appeared before me, the unto me well known, who being duly sworn according to law, says the foregoing letter horse had been fed, stealthily, as it seemed and that said letter has not been out of dollars a piece, for sale in South Carolina; their possession till now, and that it has and that when you came to the line, an compel him to speak; and they have not

'Given under my hand and the seal of how much your horses cost you. You tell secession - separate secession - before them. Tarrant county court, this the 10th day of him the price. 'That won't do,' says he; And yet there is not tumult, save the August, A. D. 1860.

[L. S.] THOS. M. MATTHEWS, Deputy. 'For G. Nance, clerk of the county court

Thereby certify that the above and original letter now in my possession, except that some of the spelling has been corrected.

'Witness my hand and the seal of the Tarrant county court, this 15th day of August, 1860.

[L. S.] THOS. M. MHTTHEWS, Deput. Clerk.

> For the Southern Guardian, An Appeal to the South. NO. VI.

The Southern States should leave the Union, because it costs them infinitely more than it is worth to them.

What is the Union worth to the slaveolder? Will some honest, intelligent, andid man answer this question? It is sually answered by rhapsodies and florid declamation; but these are times for something graver. I grant that it is a great cannot supply a tenth part of North Caroand glorious Republic to the people of the North, and they cannot say too much its favor; but tothe South, it has been but a torment and blood sucker for forty years. Do you say that you can go over all its vast surface, and be under laws of vour own making? In all that time, you have never been able to make a single law, but by sufferance of the North-Whenever her representatives chose to unite against you, yours were impotent; and they have never failed to unite, when the higher local interests of the two sections came in conflict. Our struggle, for most of that time, has been to secure the election of men at the North who would protect us from oppression and extertion: to receiving at their hands any great boon that would cost the North a dollar, we long ago oeased to look for such a thing. If we could get a l'resident who would yeto South-devouring meaures, and give our politicians, and through them our people, office, why we gloried as though stand still, insensibly sinking or impercep-we had all Yankeedom under our thumb, tibly rising. Now, this is precisely the But so far is it from being true that you. can travel over the United States with all your home born privileges, the truth is, but our Heavenly Father will reward us that there is not a girlized country on the just over the line, but to strangers a thou-for assisting him in bloting out the greatest face of the earth, in which you may not sand miles off—not to friends, but to energically mies; not on one article, but upon every article you eat, drink, wear or use that trayel with greater privileges than you have in the Northern States of this Duich.

A few years ago, a man was traveling comes from abroad. Not a duty of 25 per with his slave in Prussia, An attempt cent, but 30, 40, 50, and even 100 per was made to emancipate the slave; and a cent on some articles. Why, say you, it must amount to millions upon millio freedom; induce as many to leave as and slave could not be dissolved by the been getting rich white you have been just have a sister of all arity as commodation to go North are better than they have been, but pot so good as we than your they have been just have a sister of all arity as commodation to go North are better than they have been gotting for any but the much comfort, aftertion, and they have been just have a sister of all arity as country. So all Europe would decide, kind providence of God, in giving for arcommodation to go North are better than country. So all Europe would decide.— kind providence of God, in giving four they have been, but not so godd as we should like. We need agonts both local and traveling. I will send ont traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agents of serry neighborhood in your district. I will companied a few that I think will do to rely upon, but the new of waster into Benerous. She was driven by the claim worst.— What I think will do to rely upon, but the new of waster into Benerous. She was driven by the claimed the shamed hashard, in the last thinks, Jones, Matheria, Brank. with staty or seventy states on board, bound for Charleston, Min was driven by true of weather date Bergusta and the

that State, the courts condescended to hear But few have been compensated for the master's plea for his slaves. They detheir trouble. Our faithful correspondent cided against him of course, upon the tries to enlighten the people of that State and industrious agent, brother Webber, principle, I suppose, that the Constitution has received but a trifle, not as much as superseded the law of nations, and they an apprentice's wagesa either has brothers superseded the Constitution. The liberty of conscience is as boldly invaded, as the 'You must call upon our colored friends right of property in those States. In every church where majorities rule, they

have usurped papal power, without observing papal clemency to Southern christians. With all power-civil and eclesiasticalin their hands, what is to become of us? The Union has nothing in it to endear it under their control. Never was there a 'N. B. Brother Leake will give you to the people of the South. How much what few numbers of Impending Crisis has it cost the South? I will not answer universal outburst of indignation on the in round numbers, because you would not part of the people at Lincoln's electionbelieve me : and cannot answer it fully, without wearying or bewildering the reader with figures. I will endeavor, by a few simple facts and illustrations, to open the eyes of the honest yeomanry and youth of caw anything like it; the world never saw der signed authority, Parel Isbell, a man the country, for whose benefit mainly I am writing, to the tremendous extortion to which they have been subjected for four tornado, as to attempt to stop them from was found by Georgia Grant and himself, and forty years by the things called tariffs. near the residence of the said Grant, six Suppose, plain farmer of North Carolina, them like sheep. They do not wait for miles west of Fort Worth, near where a you should go to Kentucky and buy one hundred head of horses, at one hundred

> you may bring your horses into the Stateotherwise you can't.' 'Why, what does this mean?' say you. 'Well,' says the night; in the day every man is quietly at officer, 'the Legislature has passed a law his business, and everything is going that every man who brings horses into the smoothly on. Flags in hand, flags across State, shall pay into the Treasury twentyfive dollars' worth-in other words, \$25 upon their cost, or value; or, in common parlance, has laid an ad valorem duty (or tax) upon all horses brought into the State.' 'And what is all this for ?' you inquire. To enable the people of South Carolina to do a profitable business in horse raising, or, as it is deceptively called, to 'protect' South Carolina's 'home industry.' They cannot raise such horses as yours and sell them for less than \$115, to make a profit on them; but it every hundred dollar horse that is brought into the State cap be made to cost \$125, then the South Carolina raiser can do a splendid business-he can put his price up to \$124, and sell for a dollar a head less than the importer's horses cost him. But South Carolina, we suppose, hundred dollar horses in Kentucky are worth \$150 in North Carolina. Now, the drovers begin to import again pay the State \$25 per head, and \$25 per horse still. But the South Carolinan, without any buying at all, makes thirty-five or forty dollars per head; for we have seen that without protection, the could have sold at \$115. In the mean time all the farmers are buying horses, simply saving, 'why horses have ran up mightily; and having no idea that it is the law of their State that has run them up. Nevertheless, though they do not know it they are paying \$50 more for every horse than buy than they ought to pay. In the meantime the treasury is fil-ling up with useless money, which must be spent: Suppose the Legislature orders eight dollars spent in South Carolina for every one spent in North Carolina; the effeet must be that South Carolina must grow rich space, while North Carolina is at a stand still, insensibly sinking or impercepgame which has been played by the North upor . the South forty four years, except that the protection is not to your neighbors

VOLUME VIII .--- NO. 34. Letter from Judge Longstreet. Judge Longstreet, in the following letter to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer. as to the true position of South Carolina

just at this juncture of public affairs: Социмыл, S. С., Dec. 6, 1860. GENTLEMEN : Allow me a small space in your paper to disabuse the minds of Virginians of a very false impression which they have of the secession movement in his State. Almost all your distinguished correspondents speak of it as a thing gotten up by politicians, and as being entirely greater mistake. It is the result of one one sportaneous and almost unanimous resolve, from the mountaine to the seaboard, that they never should come under Black Republican rule. Sire, you never anything like it.

You might as well attempt to control a secession. They drive politicians before, leaders to appoint meetings, with intent to address them. They gather in multitudes find out where a speaker is, visit him, and not been altered in any respect whatever. officer should meet you and demand of you found one yet bold enough to denounce show your bills of sale.' You do it. 'All tumult of applause; no riotous conduct, right,' says he; ! hand me over \$2,500, and no strife, no heart burning-nny, quite the reverse. It is all smiles, joy and good fellowship. Their meetings are generally at the streets, fiags at printing offices, stores, shops, booths, on omnibuses-in every direction. Now, gentlemen, why your people talk of postponements, consultations, co-operation, deliberation, &c., to South Carolina? Why do they speak of her though they thought she was experimenting with the other States, or trying to force them to a bitter alternative. When the took her stand I do not believe she expectd the co-operation of any other State. am sure she looked for no such thing Virginia. In 1833 she sought co-operation with Georgia, and she was very courted by dismissed. In 1850 she sought, co operation at Nashville, with all the other South ern States. She found no encouragement there. In 1860 she offered co-operation Virginia, and she was delicately dismissing. What ground of hope had she that mon cause with her in this movement? truth of the matter is that the impulse white moves her, moves seven tenths of people of the South. Put up your stre est men anywhere in Virginia, befor large multitude of her unaspiring peor let them propose temporizing resoluted and let the most uppopular man in the sembly offer a substitute resolution, for mediate secession, and mark the eff the two upon the people. You will every sign of favoritism to the last, and three instances out of fixe they will ad the last with acclamation. The whole try is stirred from Maryland to Te Why is this? It is because every knows what Black Republicanism what they are to look for from it. is there to consult about, to debate and To see whether we cannot get guarant of future good conduct from them; people know full well they will give no guaranties to the first place, not keep if given; in the second. A gang a infuriated families, who have been torn ting the South for thirty years, and the ening worse things than they have perp trated; have now all power in their has How supplied liberation do the people was o decide whether they will live under the

> A. B. LONGSTREET Fortunate Sistem of Charity elderly gentleman, little taken ill as inp, id a seaport lown where he much comfort, shestion, and